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[A Defence of the Conſtitutions of Government of the United States of America. By JOHN ADAMS, LL.D. and a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.]

THE American revolution has produced many theories and ſpeculations on government and politics. Legiſlators have ſtarted up in every part of Europe and America who wiſhed to give laws to the new world, and to change the chaos of American anarchy into a regular and orderly ſyſtem. It is much to be doubted, however, whether ſpeculative politicians are fit to direct the affairs of men, or the lucubrations of the cloſet to form the model of public life. The moſt chimerical ſyſtems of legiſlation have been adopted and recommended by men of uncommon genius and extenſive learning. The dreams and viſions of Plato and Sir Thomas More, and even of Milton and Locke, are, in many parts, as wild and eccentric as the ravings of Bedlam. A philoſopher may make ſucceſsful experiments on air and electricity, may excel in algebraical calculations, may wander in the mazes of metaphyſics, without being bewildered; nay, he may defend the principles of liberty and the rights of mankind with great abilities and much ſucceſs; and, after all, when called upon to produce a plan of legiſlation, he may aſtoniſh the world with the aberrations of intellect and the vagaries of fancy. Mr. Locke, in 1663, was employed to compoſe a code of legiſlation for Carolina; with one ſtroke of his pen he committed the whole authority, legiſlative and executive, to the eight proprietors of the province. By this new oligarchical ſovereignty he created at once three orders of nobility; barons with twelve thouſand acres of land; caciques with twenty-four thouſand; and landgraves with eighty thouſand. Subjects were wanting to this ill-modelled government, the colony decayed, and the ſyſtem of the philoſopher periſhed in its abſurdity.

Three writers in Europe, of abilities and reputation, M. Turgot, the Abbé de Mably, and Dr. Price, have turned their attention to the political conſtitutions of the United States of America, and have publiſhed to the world their ſpeculations and their criticiſms. Notwithſtanding the pure intentions of the authors, the experience in public affairs acquired by one of them*, and the ample information concerning the nature of man and the ſcience of government poſſeſſed by all, many ſentiments occur in their works which it will be difficult to reconcile to reaſon, experience, the conſtitution of human nature, and the firſt principles of policy adopted by all enlightened nations, whether ancient or modern. M. Turgot in his letter to Dr. Price, acknowledges "that he is not ſatisfied with the "conſtitutions that have hitherto been formed "for the different States of America." He obſerves "that, by moſt of them, the cuſtoms of "England have been imitated, without any "particular motive. Inſtead of collecting all "authority into one centre, that of the nation, "they have eſtabliſhed different bodies; a body "of repreſentatives, a council, and a governor; "becauſe there is in England a houſe of commons, a houſe of lords, and a king. They "endeavor to balance theſe different powers, "as if this equilibrium, which in England may "be a neceſſary check to the enormous influence "of royalty, could be of any uſe in republics "founded upon the equality of all the citizens; "and as if eſtabliſhing different orders of men "was not a ſource of diviſions and diſputes."

From the commencement of the revolution in America there has been a party in every State which entertained ſentiments ſimilar to thoſe of M. Turgot. Two or three of them have eſtabliſhed governments upon his principle; and propoſals have been made in ſeveral States of America to depoſe the governor and ſenate as uſeleſs and expenſive branches of the Conſtitution. As the opinion of M. Turgot contributed to excite theſe diſcontents among the people, Mr. Adams held it a political and moral duty to examine his theory at great length; to call the experience of paſt ages to enlighten the preſent; and, from a wide and extended view of human affairs, to mark and aſcertain thoſe principles of legiſlation and government which give order, ſucceſs, ſtability, and duration to political eſtabliſhments and to civil ſociety. The ſubject is certainly one of the moſt intereſting that can engage the ſpeculation or prompt the deciſion of men. What combination of powers in ſociety, or what form of government, is moſt likely to ſecure the eſtabliſhment, and the impartial execution, of good and equal laws, ſo that the citizens may enjoy the benefit of them, and confide in their perpetuity, is an inquiry that equally concerns the philoſopher and the citizen; for, whether the end of man, in this ſtage of exiſtence, be enjoyment or improvement, or both, it can never be attained ſo well in a bad government as a good one.

The great and leading idea which runs through the ingenious and learned work of Mr. Adams is, that a mixture of the three powers, the regal, the ariſtocratical, and the democratical, properly balanced, compoſes the moſt perfect form of government, and ſecures the greateſt degree of happineſs to the greateſt number of individuals.—This policy, indeed, appears to be the inſtitution of nature. Vitruvius diſcovered the rudiments of architecture in the conſtruction of a ruſtic cabbin; and the hiſtorian or philoſopher may trace the origin of the three powers in political ſociety, in the rude governments of ſavage tribes. Every nation in North-America has a king, a ſenate, and an aſſembly of the people. The royal office is elective, but it is for life; the ſachems form the ordinary council, in which all the national affairs are deliberated and diſcuſſed; but, on great occaſions, ſuch as declaring war, the king and ſachems convoke a national aſſembly, and, after a ſolemn ſacrifice, communicate their reſolution to the people. Thoſe who approve of the war, partake the ſacrifice, throw the hatchet into a tree, after the example of the king, and join in the ſubſequent war-ſongs and dances, as a mark of their concurrence with the expedition. A ſimilar form of policy prevailed among the ancient Greeks. "It is eaſy to obſerve from Homer," ſays Ariſtotle, "that the ancient governments of Greece were limited; the king propoſed to the aſſembly of the people what beforehand had been concerted and reſolved in the council of the chiefs." The political inſtitutions of our German anceſtors were formed on the ſame principle. "*De minoribus rebus*," ſays Tacitus, "*principes conſultant, de majoribus omnes; ita tamen ut ea quoque, quorum penes plebem arbitrum eſt, apud principes prætractentur.**"

Among the ancients, the ſame Tacitus extols the form of government in which there is a chief or leader, a ſenate, and a popular aſſembly, tho he doubts of its practicability and duration.—"*Cunctas nationes, et urbes, populus aut priores, aut ſinguli, regunt. Delecta ex his et conſtituta reipublicæ forma, laudari facilius quam inveniri; vel ſi evenit, haud diuturna eſſe poteſt*†." Cicero is decided in giving the ſame preference: *Statuo eſſe optime conſtitutam rempublicam, quæ ex tribus generibus illis, regali, optimo et populari, modice confuſa*‡." Polybius and Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus give their teſtimony to the ſame doctrine, and affirm that the moſt perfect form of government is that which conſiſts of an equal mixture of monarchy, ariſtocracy, and democracy.

The obſervation of M. Turgot, that "the cuſtoms of England are imitated in moſt of the new conſtitutions in America, without any particular motive," is ſhewn by Mr. Adams to be without foundation. Suppoſing that the Engliſh cuſtoms were merely indifferent, the people by their birth, education, and habits, were familiarly attached to them; and this ſurely was a particular motive for their preſervation, rather than endanger the public tranquility or unanimity by renouncing them. A diviſion of power was adopted by the ſtates, conſiſting of a body of repreſentatives, a council, and a governor, not becauſe the legiſlature in England conſiſted of three branches, a houſe of commons, a houſe of lords, and a king, but becauſe their own aſſemblies had been ſo conſtituted from time immemorial; and beſides their attachment from habit, the concluſions of reaſon led them to the conviction that it was founded in nature, and conducive to public good.

* Some editions read "*pertractentur*," which loſes the idea of Tacitus altogether. † Annal. lib. iv.
‡ Cicer. Fragm de Republicâ.

(To be continued.)

LONDON.

ACCOUNT *of the late* Mr. JOHN LEDYARD, *a CELEBRATED TRAVELLER.*

MR. LEDYARD was an American by birth, and ſeemed from his youth to have felt an invincible deſire to make himſelf acquainted with unknown or imperfectly diſcovered regions of the globe. For ſeveral years he had lived with the Indians of America, had ſtudied their manners and had practiſed in their ſchool the means of obtaining their protection, and of recommending himſelf to the favour of ſavages. In the humble ſituation of corporal of marines, to which he ſubmitted rather than relinquiſh his purſuit, he had made with Captain Cook the voyage round the world, and feeling on his return an anxious deſire of penetrating from the North-weſtern coaſt, which Cook had partly explored, to the eaſtern coaſt with which he himſelf was perfectly familiar, he determined to traverſe the vaſt continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. His firſt plan for the purpoſe was that of embarking in a veſſel which was prepared to ſail on a voyage of commercial adventure to Nootka Sound; on the weſtern coaſt of America; and in this view he expended in ſea ſtores the greateſt part of the money which his chief benefactor ſir Joſeph Banks, (whoſe generous conduct the writer of this narrative has often heard him acknowledge) had liberally ſupplied. But the ſcheme being fruſtrated by the rapacity of a cuſtom houſe officer, who had ſeized and detained the veſſel for reaſons which on legal enquiry, proved to be frivolous, he determined to travel over land to Kamſchatka, from whence the paſſage to the weſtern coaſt of America is extremely ſhort. With not more than ten guineas in his purſe, which was all that he had left, he croſſed the Britiſh Channel to Oſtend, and by that of Denmark and the Sound proceed to the capital of Sweden; from whence as it was winter, he attempted to traverſe the Gulph of Bothnia on the ice, in order to reach Kamſchatka by the ſhorteſt way; but finding when he came to the middle of the ſea that the water was not frozen, he returned to Stockholm, and taking his courſe northward, walked into the Arctic circle, and paſſing round the head of the Gulph, deſcended on its eaſtern ſide to Peterſburgh.

There he was ſoon noticed as an extraordinary man. Without ſtockings or ſhoes, and too much poverty to provide himſelf with either, he received and accepted an invitation to dine with the Portugueſe Ambaſſador. To this invitation it was probably owing that he was able to obtain the ſum of twenty guineas for a bill on Sir Joſeph Banks, which he confeſſed he had no authority to draw, but which, in conſideration of the buſineſs that he had undertaken, and of the progreſs that he made, Sir Joſeph, he believed, would not be unwilling to pay. To the Ambaſſador's intereſt it might alſo be owing that he obtained permiſſion to accompany a detachment of ſtores which the Empreſs had ordered to be ſent to Yakutz, for the uſe of Mr. Billings, an Engliſhman at that time in her ſervice.

Thus accomomodated he travelled eaſtward through Siberia 6000 miles to Yakutz, where he was kindly received by Mr. Billings, whom he remembered on board Capt. Cook's ſhip in the ſituation of Aſtronomer's ſervant, but to whom the Empreſs had now entruſted the ſcheme of northern diſcovery.

From Yakutz he proceeded to Oczackow, on the coaſt of the Kamſchatka ſea; from whence he meant to have paſſed over to that peninſula, and to have embarked on the eaſtern ſide in one of the Ruſſian veſſels, that trade to the weſtern ſhores of America; but finding that the navigation was completely obſtructed by the ice, he returned again to Yakutz, in order to wait the concluſion of the winter.

Such was his ſituation, when, in conſequence of ſuſpicions not hitherto explained, or reſentments for which no reaſon is aſſigned, he was ſeized in the Empreſs's name, by two Ruſſian ſoldiers, who placed him in a ſledge, and conveying him in the depth of winter through the deſarts of the nothern Tartary, left him at laſt on the frontiers of the Poliſh dominions. As they parted, they told him that if he returned to Ruſſia he would certainly be hanged; but if he choſe to go back to England, they wiſhed him a pleaſant journey.

In the midſt of poverty, covered with rags, inveſted with the uſual accompanyment of ſuch cloathing, worn with continual hardſhip, exhauſted by diſeaſe, without friends, without credit, unkown, and full of miſery, he found his way to Konigſburg. There, in the hour of his utmoſt diſtreſs, he reſolved once more to have recourſe to his old benefactor; and he luckily

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found a perſon who was willing to take his draft for five guineas on the Preſident of the Royal Society.

With this aſſiſtance he arrived in England, and immediately waited on Sir Joſeph Banks, who told him, knowing his temper, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almoſt as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wiſhes of the aſſociation for diſcovering the inland countries of Africa.

Mr. Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverſe the continent of Africa, as ſoon as he had explored the interior parts of North America; and as Sir Joſeph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came direct to the writer of theſe memoirs. Before I had learnt from the note the name and buſineſs of my viſitor, I was ſtruck with the manlineſs of his perſon, the breadth of his cheſt, the openneſs of his countenance, and the iuquietude of his eye. I opened the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence weſtward in the latitude and ſuppoſed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the rout by which I was anxious that Africa might, if poſſible, be explored. He ſaid he ſhould think himſelf ſingularly fortunate to be entruſted with the adventure. I aſked him when he would ſet out? —To-morrow morning was his anſwer.

On this grand Adventure Mr. Ledyard left London on June 30th, 1788, and reached Cairo, in Egypt, on the 19th of Auguſt, from whence he tranſmitted ſuch accounts to his employers as plainly ſhewed he was a traveller of obſervation and reflection, endowed with a ſoul for diſcovery, and formed for atchievments of hardihood and peril. He had promiſed his next communication for Sennar, about 600 miles ſouth of Cairo; but death put an end to the hopes that were entertained of his projected journey.

We ſhall conclude this ſhort ſketch with Mr. Ledyard's character of the female ſex: "I have always remarked that women, in all countries, are civil, obliging, tender and humane; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modeſt; and that they do not he ſitate, like men, to perform a generous action. Not haughty, arrogant, nor ſupercilious, they are full of courteſy, and fond of ſociety; more liable in general to err than man, but generally more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. To a woman, either civilized or ſavage, I never addreſſed myſelf in the language of decorum and friendſhip, without receiving a decent and friendly anſwer—with men it has ben otherwiſe.

"In wandering over the barren plains, of inhoſpitable Denmark, through honeſt Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and churliſh Finland, unprincipled Ruſſia, and the wide ſpreading regions of the wandering Tartar:—If hungary, dry, cold, wet, or ſick, the women have ever been friendly to me and uniformly ſo; and to add to this virtue (ſo worthy of the appellation of benevolence) theſe actions have been performed in ſo free and ſo kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the ſweeteſt draught—and if hungry, I eat the coarſeſt morſel with a double reliſh."

[*IT may not be unacceptable to thoſe who feel the pride of enterpriſe, to know, that Mr. John Ledyard was an American, born at Groton, in Connecticut; his grand father was a native of Briſtol, in England, his father, Mr. John Ledyard died when his children were young, who were John, Thomas, George and Fanny—our bold traveller was the eldeſt, who was taken by his grandfather, John Ledyard, Eſq. to Hartford, and received a Latin and Engliſh ſchool education—his patron died, and left him at 18 years old, aſloat to follow the bent of his own inclination. Poſſeſſed of a vigorous imagination, and a heart ſuſceptible of benevolent impreſſions, he embraced the ſtudy of religion, that breathes good will to man, to give full ſcope to thoſe affections. I, who was acquainted with his minds-eye, am clear that no wayward thought hoſtile to the peace of any individual, ever found a welcome there—his whole life evinces it, as it may be truly ſaid, to have been ſpent to benefit mankind, from which, he could not be diverted by hunger, cold or peril. To have the advantage of books and inſtruction, he went to Dartmouth College; and here it was, he learned the manners of the Aborigines, and thoſe means of recommending himſelf to their favor, which rendered him ſo ſerviceable to Capt. Cook in his voyages of diſcovery. He quitted this Academy after finding that his means would not enable him to go through the uſual courſe of Academic ſtudies; he left Dartmouth without a ſhilling in his pocket, and from that moment, ſeemed to have devoted himſelf to thoſe objects, in which his life has been ſpent. Not having money for the journey to Hartford, by land, he built a canoe 50 feet long, by 3 feet breadth—after raiſing a booth of willow buſhes over her ſtern, and receiving ſome dryed veniſon and a few bear ſkins on board, which made up all his ſea ſtores. he embarked for Hartford, where he arrived ſafe, to the aſtoniſhment of thoſe who reflected upon the fatigue and hazard of navigating in an open boat, a rapid river, upwards of 140 miles, with which he was totally unacquainted.*

After a ſhort ſtay at Hartford, he worked his paſſage to New-York, and ſhipped before the maſt for London, in 1771, when quitting that employ, he entered a corporal of Marines to Capt. Cook, for the voyage, to the N. W. coaſt of America; he was preſent at the tragical death of Capt. Cook, at Owyhee, by which accident Mr. Ledyard often ſaid, he loſt his beſt friend. After an abſence of ten years, and ſuppoſed dead, by his friends, he returned in 1781, to America in a Britiſh frigate, which being ordered into Huntington harbor, Long-Iſland, to refit. Mr. Ledyard embraced this opportunity to join his friends, and croſſed the ſound in a boat. During this viſit, he publiſhed the principal facts of Capt. Cooks voyage, before that ſplendid relation of it came out in England, though many occurrences were omitted for want of his journal, which he was obliged to give up to the board of admiralty—he likewiſe offered his ſervices to ſeveral mercantile companies to conduct a commercial voyage to the N. W. coaſt of America; but failing of ſucceſs, he embarked in 1782, for Europe, ſince which time, to his death, at grand Cairo in Egypt, the London accounts of him are corroborated by letters to his friends.

He was bold as a lion, and gentle as he was bold. The moſt formidable diſcouragements ſeemed but to add freſh vigour to his mind, and fit him for hardier enterprize.]

LONDON.

[*The following beautiful LINES were written by Mr.* CUMBERLAND, *on the Marriage of Miſs* Sackville *to Mr.* Herbert.]

YE ſolemn pedagogues, who teach
A language by eight parts of ſpeech,
Can any of you all impart
A rule to conjugate the heart?
Grammarians did you ever try
To conſtrue and expound the eye?
And from the Syntax of the face
Decline its gender and its caſe?
What ſaid the nuptial tear that fell
From fair Eliza, can you tell?
And yet it ſpoke upon her cheek
As eloquent as tear could ſpeak.—
"Here, at God's altar as I ſtand,
To plight my vows, and yield my hand,
With faultering tongue whilſt I proclaim
The ceſſion of my virgin name;
Whilſt in my ear is read at large
The Rubrick's ſtern unſoften'd charge,
Spare me (the ſilent pleader cries,)
Ah ſpare me, ye ſurrounding eyes!
Uſher'd amidſt a blaze of light,
Whilſt here I paſs in public ſight,
Or kneeling by a father's ſide,
Renounce the daughter for the bride;
Ye ſiſters, to my ſoul ſo dear,
Say, can I check the riſing tear?
When at this awful hour I caſt
My memory back on time that's paſt,
Ungrateful were I to forbear
This tribute to a father's care;
For all he ſuffer'd, all he taught,
Is there not due ſome tender thought?
And may not one fond tear be given
To a dear ſaint that reſts in heaven?
And you to whom I now betroth,
In ſight of heaven, my nuptial oath;
Who to nobility of birth
True honor join, and native worth,
If my according boſom draws
One ſigh, miſconſtrue not the cauſe;
Truſt me, though weeping, I rejoice,
And, bluſhing, glory in my choice."

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1790.

A TALE,

In imitation of PETER PINDAR.

I.

SOME people have a taſte that's ſomething ſtrange,
And think it muſt be pleas'd at any rate,
Nature in others, they ſuppoſe may change,
Its whims in them, on no ſuch reas'nings wait.

II.

Of this plain principle, the following ſtory,
For illuſtration's ſake, I'll lay before ye.

III.

A YANKEE and a FRENCHMAN once at table met,
Midſt roots and vegetables in chequer'd ſtate,
A platter furniſh'd with ſat pork appear'd,
And eke a monſtrous jug, for what—the *Frenchman* never heard.

IV.

The Yankee took the jug, *ſans ceremonie*,
And having drawn the gluey corn-cob cork,
He pour'd and trail'd the 'laſſes o'er the pork,
And then ſat down to eat.
The *Frenchman* ſtretch'd his wond'ring eyes and roſe,
Lugg'd out his box of beſt rappee,
He did not want it for his noſe,
But pepper'd well the meat.
While with ſarcaſtic ſhrug, he gave this huff,
"You love de 'laſſes ſar, me love de ſnuff."

MORAL.

De guſtibus, non eſt diſputandum.

THE TABLET.

No. CXLVI.

"*The ſtrongeſt tint, in the complexion of the human character, may be ſometimes formed by a circumſtance, or event apparently caſual.*"

HOW much of the difference of character, we behold in men, is to be attributed to accident, and how much to original caſt of diſpoſition, is a queſtion that cannot, in any given inſtance, be accurately ſolved. A combination of circumſtances, merely adventitious, operate in forming the propenſities which characterize every individual. Perhaps the mind of every perſon is prediſpoſed to cheriſh certain impreſſions more readily than others, and when an accident occurs that coincides with the natural bent of temper, it heightens its ſtrength and permanency. On the other hand, events purely accidental may produce a change in our original bias, and raiſe aſſociations that turn the current of our affections from the point to which they were aiming. It is obſerved of Dean Swift that he had ſo irritable a temper, as gave to the ſlighteſt diſappointment a moſt excruciating ſting. In a letter to Lord Bolingbroke he expreſſes himſelf in the following terms. 'I remember when I was a boy, I felt a great fiſh at the end of my line, which I drew up almoſt on the ground, but it dropt in, and the diſappointment vexes me to this very day, and I believe it was the type of all my future diſappointments.' Had the Dean ſucceeded in taking the fiſh, and had he met with ſeveral lucky incidents ſoon after, it probably had changed his propenſity to gloom and peeviſhneſs, by exciting ſuch feelings of good humor and ſerenity as would gradually have acquired the force of habit, and given quite a different complexion to his character. An elegant writer ſpeaking of that affair, makes the following remarks, after mentioning the diſappointment relative to the fiſh.

"This little incident, perhaps, gave the firſt wrong exereiſe to a mind, prediſpoſed to ſuch impreſſions; and by operating ſo long and ſo forcibly, might poſſibly lay the foundation of the Dean's ſubſequent peeviſhneſs, paſſion, miſanthropy and final inſanity."

The ſame author mentions many inſtances of the laſting aſſociations that are produced by accidental circumſtances, and which may have a very forcible impreſſion in directing the efforts of the underſtanding and the feelings of the heart, differently from the courſe they had taken, previous to ſuch accidents. Among other inſtances the following is a pertinent one. "Dr. Conyers Middleton, one of the moſt learned, various and elegant writers of the preſent age, is ſaid to have been much more addicted, in the early part of life, to muſic, than to ſcience. But he was rouſed from his favorite amuſement, and ſtimulated to the cloſeſt application to ſtudy, by a ſarcaſm of his rival and enemy, the celebrated Dr. Bently who ſtigmatized him with the name of *fiddler*. And indignation made him eager to convince the Doctor and the world, that he could *write* as well as *fiddle*; a conviction, of which his opponent had, afterwards, the moſt painful experience.

The death of a friend, and other heavy afflictions ſometimes give a gloomy caſt to the mind, and lead it into a train of melancholy reflections; which, if not counteracted by incidents that promote chearfulneſs, may become habitual. It is of the higheſt importance that people guard themſelves againſt that aſſociation of ideas which particular events may create. By indulging a train of feelings that are excited accidentally, they diffuſe themſelves through the whole life and character. One man is thus rendered paſſionate and peeviſh; another gloomy and diſcontented, and a third capricious and inconſtant. Had either of them carefully watched over the impreſſions when they were firſt raiſed, they could eaſily have eſcaped the habits which became ſo durable and pernicious.

Lateſt European Intelligence.

LONDON, Auguſt 23.

YESTERDAY afternoon the ſignal for all Captains was diſplayed on board the Queen Charlotte, Lord Howe's flag ſhip which was inſtantly obeyed.

This morning his Lordſhip threw out the ſignal for ſailing—Preparations were immediately made by every ſhip in the fleet. By ten o'clock, A. M. many of them were unmoored; and at three P. M. the whole fleet was clear of the bay.

Never were orders obeyed with greater alacrity, or with more univerſal good will; for no ſooner were the directions given to man the capſterns, than the exulting ſhouts of the ſailors beſpoke a ready concurrence: and never before, perhaps had the boatſwains leſs to do in the weighing of an anchor.

An officer, from a veſſel arrived in the offing, went yeſterday on board the Queen Charlotte, with intelligence that they had ſeen the Spaniſh fleet a few days before, in the bay of Biſcay, and that it conſiſted of upwards of thirty ſail of the line, beſides frigates, &c. &c.

We know not whether this circumſtance haſtened the motions which immediately followed, but it had not taken place an hour before the ſignal was made for all the captains.

Six o'clock, P. M.——The whole fleet have now doubled the ſtart; the wind has veered conſiderable to the Northward, and they are now ſtanding down channel with a fine breeze.

Each Captain has ſealed orders, and from their courſe, when they paſſed Bury-head, they ſeemed bound weſtward. It is believed their deſtination is to cruize between Breſt and Cadiz.

Our fleet having ſailed from Torbay, the conjectures reſpecting their deſtination are various. Among other reports it has been currently ſaid, that adminiſtration were apprehenſive of a junction of the French and Spaniſh fleets, and ordered out our fleet to prevent it. Some letters received in town this morning aſſert, that the Spaniſh fleet is already in Breſt water.

The following information was brought by the French mail of yeſterday, and is part of a letter from Genoa.

"From the day the new created Emperor of Morocco aſcended the throne, he manifeſted the moſt violent deſpotiſm, though it was ſaid he aſſured all the different powers of his intention to keep up that harmony which his father eſtabliſhed. Yet notwithſtanding ſuch profeſſion, this monſter, from ſome miſunderſtanding or falſe report, took umbrage at the Spaniſh Conſul, and to be revenged, had him put into a large caſk, and ordered that he ſhould be rolled about the ſtreets of Sallee in this manner untill he expired.

PARIS, Auguſt 1.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The decree of yeſterday, relative to the proſecution of the two defamers of the Legiſlative body, had too precipitately paſſed without obſervation upon its generalty, as incluſive of every offence of that nature.

M. Rabaud de St. Etienne roſe with much warmth, to deprecate the evils of a decree ſo fatal to all liberty of ſentiment.—"Let us not, "I "conjure ye, plunge the Nation into the perils of "Conſtructive Libels:—I inſiſt upon the imme- "diate reverſal of the decree, or if, notwithſtand- "ing its manifold miſchiefs, it muſt ſubſiſt, the "Aſſembly ſhould moderate the meaſure by the "eſtabliſhment of a Trial by Jury, as the only "mode of preſerving the people from iniquitous "deciſion, and freedom from a fatal wound."

M. Brilliard Savarin ſtating forcibly the troubles at Lyons, as originating from a Libellous Pamphlet, the Aſſembly unhappily negatived the excellent motion of M. St. Etienne, by paſſing to the order of the day—thus demoliſhing at once their ground of pre-eminence among the nations, and ſealing up by impending proſecutions, the ſources of free diſcuſſion, and detecting inveſtigaon; and eſtabliſhing in one ſhort hour, what the labours of ſervility upon the bench of another country have been exerted near a century to effect, and have at laſt fatally accompliſhed.

THE FAMILY COMPACT.

Extracted from the Debates of the National Aſſembly of France on Monday laſt.

THE Preſident read a letter from M. Montmorin to the following purport:

"The King commanded me laſt May to lay before the Aſſembly the reaſons which made it neceſſary to order an equipment of 14 ſail of the line, which meaſure the Aſſembly approved. I muſt now lay before them the reaſons which ſeem to make it neceſſary to encreaſe this armament which is in perfect readineſs.—It is prudent that we ſhould have an equal force with Great Britain, who is haſtening her's with all poſſible activity. The King of Spain has claimed the execution of the Treaty with Great Britain, and his Ambaſſador here claims that of the *Family Compact*. The King therefore has thought proper to bring this demand of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador before the Aſſembly for its deliberation.

"The Aſſembly will have two points to deliberate upon. 1ſt, The augmentation of the armaments neceſſary to be made: and 2d. The anſwer given to the Court of Madrid."

Beſides the above letters from M. Montmorin, another from the Count Fernanda Nunez, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at Paris, to M. de Montmorin, was likewiſe read. It is dated the 7th of June, and after mentioning the negociation going on with England, concludes thus:

"The ſpeedy and exact execution of the Treaty, ſigned at Paris 15th Auguſt 1761, under the title of the Family Compact, becomes now an indiſpenſible preliminary, in order to be able to treat with ſucceſs, and it is on account of the abſolute neceſſity of having recourſe to the aſſiſtance of France, that the King, my Maſter, orders me to DEMAND *expreſsly what France, in its preſent ſituation, can do for the aid of Spain?*

"According to the mutual engagements, his Catholic Majeſty deſires that the armaments, and other meaſures ſuitable to fulfil theſe ſacred engagements, be *immediately put in execution.*

"He charges me to add, that the preſent ſtate of this unexpected affair requires an immediate determination; and that the meaſures which the Court of France ſhall take to furniſh aſſiſtance, ſhall be ſo active, ſo clear, and ſo poſitive, as not to leave the ſmalleſt ground for ſuſpicion or diſtruſt; otherwiſe, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty *ought* not to be ſurpriſed if *Spain ſhall ſeek other Friends and other Allies, amongſt all the other Powers of Europe, without excepting any one, upon whom it may depend in time of need.*

"The ties of conſanguinity and perſonal friendſhip, which unite our Sovereigns, and the reciprocal intereſt which exiſt between the two Nations, will be always as much attended to in theſe new arrangements as circumſtances will permit."

Mr. Fitzherbert's letter to the Count de Florida Blanca at Madrid was then read. It expreſſes a deſire of peace, explains the ground of complaint on account of the detention of two Engliſh ſhips in Nootka Bay, and obſerves that Great Britain has made no repriſals. He demands,

1ſt. A reſtitution of the ſhips.

2d. An indemnification of the damages ſuſtained, and

3dly. Satisfaction for the injury done to the Engliſh Flag.

The Spaniſh Ambaſſador's anſwer, begins by ſhewing the uncertainty of the injury done to the Engliſh ſhips;—that they had been detained in places belonging to Spain by virtue of treaties. His Catholic Majeſty had nevertheleſs ſubmitted to make good the injury ſuſtained ſhould it appear that there has been any, and that the Engliſh Captains had not been the aggreſſors.

Theſe papers were referred to the Committee for managing foreign affairs.

BOSTON, September 30.

Extract of a letter from St. John's (N. B.) Sep. 14.

On Thurſday laſt the Aſſizes and Court of Oyer, Terminer, and General Goal delivery, for the city and county of St. John, was opened by Mr. Juſtice Allen, and Mr. Juſtice Upham. At the aſſizes were only two actions of importance, the one was brought to recover £.500 being the penalty of an arbitration bond for non-compliance with the award, in which John Harvey was Plaintiff, and Benedict Arnold, Eſq. Defendant; the trial laſted 7 hours, when the Jury brought in a verdict for the Plaintiff with £.275 damages.—Counſel for the Plaintiff Mr. Hardy,—for the defendant the Attorney-General, and Mr. Chipman. The other was the much talked of caſe for Defamation, wherein the ſame Benedict Arnold, Eſq. was Plaintiff, and Monſon Hayt, Defendant—damages laid at £.5000. The tryal laſted from a little after nine on Saturday morning, to two o'clock on Sunday morning, when the Jury withdrew, and yeſterday morning brought in a verdict for the Plaintiff with 20s. damages.—Counſel for the Plaintiff the Attorney General and Mr. Chipman; for the Defendant, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Ludlow.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 9.

The maſter of a veſſel who arrived at Philadelphia, in 36 days from Corunna, reports, that a terrible fire broke out in Madrid, which had conſumed a very conſiderable part of that city. The Spaniſh fleet was cruiſing off Cape Finniſterre when the Captain left Spain.

At the ſtorming of Czettin by the Ruſſians, 2000 Turks were killed.—Spain according to accounts from that kingdom has no idea of paying the Britiſh bill of coſts in equipping their fleet; why ſhould they? The Britiſh would laugh at ſuch a demand on the part of Spain; the caſe is *vice verſa* without doubt.

According to the convention ſaid to be ſigned between Auſtria and Pruſſia, the former is to abandon all its conqueſts from the Turks, and to renounce its alliance with Ruſſia; hard terms indeed! FREDERIC is to receive for this ſucceſsful interpoſition 10,000000 piaſtres from the porte.

The electors of Emperor for the German Empire began to aſſemble at Frankfort the 20 July.

The Spaniſh and Engliſh fleets being at ſea, ſomething important may be daily expected from the Eaſtern hemiſphere; important to the parties immediately engaged—how much ſo to the United States time may unfold.

The idea thrown out by Dr. PRICE of an alliance between France and England, was taken up in the national aſſembly—and M. C. de LAMETH ſuggeſted the propriety of addreſſing the people of England through the Revolution Society; this was objected to by ſeveral members as being neither judicious or patriotic—as England is not governed by a club, but by a parliament.

The Engliſh papers ſtate that the French have at Breſt 25 ſail of the line ready for ſea.

The Frenchman who attempted to aſſaſſinate Count Florida Blanca was executed at Madrid on the 18 Auguſt.

The Engliſh papers give an account of a drenching enterprize at Brighthelmſtone, in which Lord Barrymore and a royal Duke ſuſtained the moſt conſpicuous parts. A large ſum of money being depoſited by the parties: he that could wade the furtheſt into the water with his cloaths on was to take the whole. Barrymore beat the Duke.——Such are the noble and royal paſtimes of Britain's riſing hopes!

An indiſcriminate publication, in American papers, of Engliſh articles of news and politics, is ſuppoſed to be generally reprobated; but fact and experience prove that this is not the caſe: For tho the Engliſh papers contain an infinity of conjectures, ſuppoſitions, and totally baſeleſs fabrications; and very few facts; yet it is apparant that the printers of thoſe American gazettes, who diſh up the largeſt quantity of the heterogeneous maſs, find their account in it—There is one reflection which is excited on the occaſion, not of the moſt pleaſing kind, and that is, that this taſte indicates either that we feel too much intereſted in the concerns of that country, or that we have imbibed too ſtrong a diſpoſition to be pleaſed with frivolity.

Very few Engliſh newſpapers are independent, and very little that is conveyed through the medium of party is pure, true, or honorable; a free paper is generally underſtood *there* to be, one that is full of abuſe of the powers that be, or of thoſe who think for themſelves, or of the party in whoſe cauſe it undertakes: You may read ſuch publications till your eyes fail, and never be a whit the wiſer; many ſuch are the ſources from whence the American fount of European news and politics is ſupplied: In reſpect to the French revolution, what a gloomy aſpect is thrown upon it by the lateſt Engliſh accounts. While that nation appears to be exulting in the progreſs of their Conſtitution; while the people are as one man uniting and rejoicing in the benign influence of a free government, and ſwearing in the moſt ſolemn manner to ſupport their rights and privileges, we are told that M. Fayette is their King, General, and Supreme Legiſlator, that he is the implacable enemy of M. D'Orleans, and will bring him to the block, or confiſcate his large poſſeſſions, that diſcontents diſtract the empire, that the King of Sardinia is on the point of invading the kingdom, and that the refugees, with the Prince de Condé at their head, has aſſembled an army to ſecond his efforts, that the permitting the Auſtrians to march thro part of France, is admitting an enemy into their country, who will effect a counter-revolution, that the King's ſickneſs is meer fineſſe to facilitate an elopement from the kingdom, and in ſhort, that the proſpects of the revolutioniſts are dark, gloomy and dreadful; but there is one circumſtance, that is really not eaſy to be accounted for, and that is, while many Britiſh characters are nobly engaged in fighting the cauſe of freedom in the low countries, as volunteers and officers of diſtinction in the Belgic ſervice, their countrymen, the Editors of the Britiſh newſpapers are perpetually venting their ſpleen againſt the patriots, in a ſeries of ſour, ill-natured paragraphs; it is very rare that a commendatory ſentence eſcapes their pens—— What advantage can Americans derive from ſuch opinionated ſelf-ſufficient egotiſts?

An elegant writer in the Poughkeepſie Journal of 2d inſt. whoſe productions we conjecture, have before contributed to the entertainment of our readers, concludes ſome very judicious remarks on the French Revolution in the following words: "In the latter part of the 17th century, when the remains of French liberty were extinguiſhed under the deſpotic monarchy of Louis 14th, the condition of the kingdom was however vaſtly mended, and its reputation carried to the higheſt pitch by the arts of peace, and the atchievements of war; but his intolerant ſpirit baniſhed a vaſt body of his induſtrious ſubjects, and his inordinate ambition enkindled wars ruinous to his own people, and dangerous to the liberties of Europe. In our day they have completely recovered their civil and religious rights, and by a grand aſſociation have ſworn to maintain them. How diſtinctly the comparative merit of thoſe ages is marked between the inhuman government of Catherine and her ſons, the magnificence of Louis XIV, and the freedom of the National Aſſembly? It remains only to be wiſhed that their zeal may be ſo tempered by moderation, and their reaſoning ſo corrected by experimental wiſdom, as to lead them to fix a conſtitution ſo adjuſted in all its parts, as to ſtand firm and perpetual by the energy of its own principles."

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12ſ2 *a* 12ſ4.
INDENTS 7ſ1. *a* 7ſ2.
STATE SECURITIES 8ſ.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST. —*NEW-YORK.*

Brig Mary, Burnham, Liverpool, 40 days.
——, Thomas, Port-au-Prince, 22
Schooner Dove, Aſkin, Richmond, 4
Deborah, ——, Shelburne,
Sloop Charles, White, Norfolk, 4.

The commiſſioners of New York and Vermont have amicably adjuſted the important buſineſs of their miſſion; the reſult is, that Vermont is diſmembered from the ſtate of New-York, and the New-Hampſhire grants, ſo called, are acknowledged to be valid. Thus the way is open for the admiſſion of Vermont into the Federal Union.

One Farmer on the Eaſtern ſhore of Maryland has ſold from the produce of his own farm the laſt crop, twelve thouſand buſhels of Wheat; and had one thouſand buſhels left for the uſe of his own family.

A number of gentlemen in Virginia have agreed to make Congreſs a compliment of four hundred acres of good land in the vicinity of Georgetown, to be laid out in lots for the uſe of the federal buildings.

We are informed that the Cenſus of Philadelphia is completed, and that that city is found to contain FIFTY THREE THOUSAND INHABITANTS.

A Charity Sermon is to be preached in the old Preſbyterian Church to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the newly erected School in Naſſau Street; the principal dependence under providence for the ſupport of this important inſtitution, being on the beneficence of ſuch as are charitably diſpoſed.

A correſpondent obſerves, that independent of the objection to the precarioufneſs of a caſual ſupport for ſuch *neceſſary* and *highly* important inſtitutions as Seminaries of Learning, it may juſtly be queried, Whether the children of a *Free Republic* ought to depend on *charity* for that education, which is abſolutely requiſite to render them good members of ſociety, and ſpirited aſſertors of the rights of man. It may ſafely be aſſerted that the principles of Republicaniſm are not fully underſtood, where a community does not make ſuch proviſion for the education of *all*, as that *all* may enjoy an equal chance to acquire competent attainments, and a *right* to participate of the bleſſings of knowledge, which ought to be as *free as air*. But where no other proviſion is made, *charity* pleads with irreſiſtable energy with the benevolent.

"*Envy will merit as its ſhade purſue.*"

It has been ſurmiſed that *ſome perſon* in the United States has it in contemplation to publiſh an American Syſtem of Geography: This has been aſſigned as the cauſe of ſeveral illiberal attacks on the highly uſeful and well executed performance of Mr. Morſe—a work that has met with very general approbation from a diſcerning public, as is evinced by the rapid ſale of a very large impreſſion: A ſecond edition is contemplated, when no doubt its *real* inaccuracies will be corrected: A work of this kind is peculiarly liable to imperfections: In Britiſh publications of a ſimilar kind, we find from the *firſt* to the *twentieth* edition, every one is publiſhed with *reviſions*, *corrections*, *enlargements* and *improvements*.

A correſpondent would ſuggeſt the propriety of two or three month's notice being given by the Treaſurer of the United States, to the holders of Public Securities, in which time they ſhould ſend in their propoſals of ſale—at a given period, purchaſes to a certain amount to be made; this would give an equal chance to the government and to the creditors in all parts of the union.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Oct. 4.

"Captain Fitzpatrick arrived here yeſterday from Amſterdam, and had on board 80,000 dollars in ſpecie—40,000 to a houſe in this city, the remainder for a merchant in New-York. The preſumption is, that the whole is to be inveſted in the debt of the United States."

Every 100 dollars continental debt, with three years intereſt due thereon, will produce an intereſt of 5½ per cent. Is it not aſtoniſhing that prudent and intelligent people will ſell ſuch debt at 12/6 in the pound, when there is a moral certainty of the intereſt being paid regularly every quarter year? The debt of England bearing ſuch an intereſt, is worth at leaſt 140 per cent. or twenty-eight ſhillings in the pound.

The debt of England is at leaſt 300 million pounds ſterling.

The debt of the United States including ſtate debts not 20 million pounds ſterling."

On Wedneſday being the day of Commencement, at Princeton College, (New-Jerſey), the Latin ſalutatory oration was delivered by William Johnſon, of S. Carolina; the Engliſh ſalutatory by John Taylor, and the valedictory by Ezekiel Pickens, both of that State.

Orations were alſo delivered by Daniel Bell of Pennſylvania, by Armſtead Churchill of Virginia; and by George Shafford Woodhull of Monmouth—the ſubjects of diſputation were—1ſt. Whether formality be advantageous to any character—2d. Whether ſenſual pleaſures, when indulged to a criminal degree can ever compenſate the pains they create—3d. Whether the preſent mode of education, ſo remote apparently from the ordinary buſineſs of the world, be a proper diſcipline to train up young perſons for its active employments—4th. Whether profane ſwearing be conſiſtent with the character of a polite man more than a religious man—the diſputes were carried on by William A. Harvey of Bermuda, John Ruan of Santa Cruz. William Hanna of Alexandria, Iſrael Harris of Deerfield. William Mathews of South Carolina, and by Meſſrs. Bell, Churchill, William Johnſon and Woodhull—The degree of Bachelor of arts was conferred on the above named young gentlemen and on three others who were neceſſarily abſent—Thomas Young of South Carolina, John Purdie of Virginia, and Robert Johnſon of Salem. The degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on ten gentlemen alumni of this College and on Mr. Gillet of Dartmouth College.

The degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred on the following gentlemen—David Hume, Eſq. Profeſſor of Scotch Law, in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, nephew of the Hiſtorian of that name; John Robinſon, A. M. Profeſſor of natural Philoſophy in the Univerſity, and general Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; the honorable James Kinſey, Eſq. Chief juſtice of the ſtate of New Jerſey; and on Monſieur Neckar and Monſieur de la Fayette.—The honorable Oliver Elſworth, Doctor of Laws of Yale College, was admitted *ad Eundem.*

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XXI.—CONCLUDED.

———My ſoul aches,
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither ſupreme, how ſoon confuſion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both, and take
The one by the other. SHAKESPEAR.

THE Conſtable, whom the court affected to urge leſs, becauſe he was in a place where he might be more eaſily compelled, had commenced his journey with more confidence in appearance, but in reality with more precaution. He had not abetted the diſcontented but with his counſels, which only tended to demand juſtice of the States, without plotting conſpiracies, or exciting inſurrections. A refuſal to go to court might fortify the ſuſpicions conceived againſt him: He therefore employed artifice and diſſimulation, to delay his arrival and regulate his proceedings by the example of the Princes. Arrived at Paris, he pretended to be attacked with the gout, and returned to Chantilly to re-eſtabliſh his health. He again attempted to proceed, but under the pretext that the change of air and the motion of the carriage incommoded him, which his advanced age rendered plauſible enough, he travelled by little day's journeys, frequently by croſs ways, at a diſtance from the great road, where he made long delays, to prolong the time, till the arrival of the Princes. His ſons, in perſuading him to haſten his march, repreſented to him, that neither the Queen-mother nor the Guiſes would ever dare to attempt any thing againſt a man, ſo reſpected as he was in the kingdom. The Conſtable, inſtructed by experience, anſwered them, that the miniſtry could govern the ſtate at its pleaſure, and without oppoſition, though they ſeemed to be preparing for themſelves a formidable one, by calling the States General. That this conduct inveloped ſome myſterious intrigue, which he ſhould be able to unveil, with a little patience. This judicious reflection abated the ardor of the young Lords, and the Conſtable continued to temporize.

Nevertheleſs the King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé had been received on the frontiers by the Marſhal de Thermes, who, under the pretext of paying them the honors due to their rank, followed them with a large body of Cavalry, to make ſure of the cities become ſuſpected by the depoſition of La Sague. At the ſame time, he ordered poſſeſſion to be taken by other troops, both of Cavalry and Infantry, of all the roads, which the Princes left behind them, leſt, a change of their reſolution ſhould determine them to return. As ſoon as it was known at court, that the Princes had entered the kingdom, and were ſo well obſerved by De Thermes, they arreſted, all on a ſudden Jerome Grollot, Bailif of Orleans, accuſed of intelligence with the Hugonots, to cauſe a revolt of that city in favor of the diſcontented Princes; and by order of the King, they ſent to priſon the Vidame of Chartres, who had been imprudent enough to remain in the Capital. They had not the ſame ſucceſs in attempting to ſeize Dandelot. As prudent and ſubtle in providing againſt dangers, as ardent and daring in forming deſigns, he retired ſuddenly to the coaſts of Brittany, reſolved to embark for England in caſe of neceſſity. The Admiral, whoſe addreſs and diſſimulation, according to Davila, had hitherto conducted every thing, without diſcovering or expoſing himſelf, was among the firſt in the States General, with deſign there to labor in favor of his party. The King and the Queen had received him as uſual, with benevolence. He employed himſelf in following with his eye, all the meaſures of the court, in order to give information of them, ſecretly, and with extreme precautions, to the Conſtable and the King of Navarre.

All theſe delays were exhauſted, when the Princes of the blood arrived at Orleans, the 29th of October, without any perſon's going out to receive them, except a ſmall number of their moſt intimate friends. They found not only the gates of the city guarded, but bodies of guards placed and batteries erected in the ſtrongeſt poſts, in the croſs ſtreets and public places: precautions which the court had not uſually taken in times of war. They paſſed through the midſt of this formidable apparatus, and came to the King's Lodge, where they kept a more exact guard, than at the head-quarters of an army. Arrived at the gate, they would have entered on horſe-back, according to the right attached to their rank: but they found only a wicket gate open, and were obliged to alight in the open ſtreet, and few perſons appeared to receive or ſalute them. They were conducted to the King, whom they found ſitting between the Duke of Guiſe and the Cardinal of Lorrain, ſurrounded by the Captains of his guards. He received the King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé, with a coldneſs very different from that affability which the Kings of France are accuſtomed to practice to all their ſubjects, but above all to the Princes of their blood. He conducted them ſoon to the Queen-mother, where the Guiſes did not follow them. Catharine of Medicis, who wiſhed always to appear neuter and diſintereſted, received them with ordinary demonſtrations of friendſhip, but with an affected ſorrow, and artificial tears. The King continued to treat them with the ſame coldneſs, and addreſſing himſelf to the Prince of Condé, he began to reproach him, that without having received from his Majeſty, either diſpleaſure or ill treatment, he had in contempt of all laws, divine and human, excited ſeveral times his ſubjects, inkindled a war in different parts of his kingdom, attempted to ſeize on his principal cities, and conſpired againſt his life and that of his brothers. The Prince, without emotion, anſwered with firmneſs, that theſe accuſations were ſo many calumnies forged by his enemies. We muſt proceed then, replied the King, by the ordinary ways of juſtice, to diſcover the truth. He went out of the apartment of the Queen, and commanded the Captains of his guards to arreſt the Prince of Condé. The Queen-mother, forced to conſent to this meaſure, but who had not forgotton that things might change, from one moment to another, exerted herſelf to conſole the King of Navarre. The Prince complained of none but the Cardinal of Bourbon his brother, who had deceived him; and ſuffered himſelf to be conducted to a neighbouring houſe, deſtined for his priſon. They had walled up the windows, doubled the doors, and made it a kind of fortreſs defended by ſeveral pieces of artillery and a ſtrong guard. The King of Navarre, aſtoniſhed at the detention of his brother, breathed out his grief in complaints and reproaches to the Queen, who, caſting all the blame on the Duke of Guiſe, as Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, endeavored only to exculpate herſelf. To the King of Navarre, they gave for a lodging, an houſe, at a little diſtance from that which the King occupied, and guards to obſerve his motions; ſo that, excepting the liberty of ſeeing whom he pleaſed, he was in all other reſpects treated and confined like a priſoner. At the ſame they arreſted Bouchart his ſecretary, with all his letters and papers; and Madeleine de Roye, mother-in-law of the Prince, with all her letters and papers, at her ſeat at Aniſi. Although they held the gates of Orleans ſhut, and ſuffered no perſon to go out, the news of theſe tranſactions were announced to the Conſtable, who was ſtill but a few leagues from Paris. He ſuſpended his journey, reſolved to paſs no further, but to wait and obſerve the conſequences of theſe events.

Thus the myſtery ſuſpected by the Conſtable was unriddled. The States General were ſummoned only as a net is laid, artfully to be ſprung upon game. This game were the Conſtable and Princes, and their principal friends. They were a mere ſtalking-horſe, behind which to ſhoot a wood-cock; and that wood-cock was the Prince of Condé. Although of the two authorities which were up, the Court and the States, neither was ſupreme; yet the one we ſee might be taken by the other. We ſhall ſoon ſee that confuſion entered by the gap.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making proviſion for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and thoſe iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of accounts in the ſeveral States, will be receivable only at the Treaſury and by the reſpective Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were reſpectively iſſued. The Certificates iſſued by the Regiſter of the Treaſury, by the Pay Maſter General and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of the Accounts of the Quarter Maſter's, Commiſſary's, Hoſpital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Intereſt, and Bills of Old Emiſſion, will be receivable indiſcriminately at the Treaſury and by the Commiſſioners of all the States. The ſituation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater ſecurity of the public againſt impoſitions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the ſame conſideration for the execution of the buſineſs are ſuch, that it will give facility and diſpatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and of the Paymaſter General, and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commiſſioners of the five Departments above mentioned, are made in the firſt inſtance at the Treaſury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of Accounts in the reſpective States, are made in like manner to the Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were iſſued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of theſe Certificates may deſire.

☞ *The printers of the ſeveral States are requeſted to inſert this.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Reſolve or act of Congreſs of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the deſtruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, the houſe occupied by the ſubſcriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was conſumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. liſt below, all which were deſtroyed by the ſaid fire: Therefore if any perſon, hath any objection why the ſaid Certificates ſhould not be renewed, agreeable to the reſolves of Congreſs, they muſt make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates deſtroyed in the houſe of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.

1778.	No.				Dols.
March 13.	1636	1	Samuel Cooke, jun.	New-York,	600
	1673	1	ditto.	do.	600
				Dollars,	1200.

In teſtimony whereof I have ſigned the preſent for publication.
HOLKER.

New-York, July 26th, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 31ſt day of December next incluſive, for the building of a LIGHT HOUSE, nearly of the dimenſions propoſed by the late Commiſſioners of Virginia and Maryland, upon the lot of land on Cape Henry, in the County of Princeſs Ann, and State of Virginia, lately ceded for that purpoſe to the United States. It is deſired, that the propoſals may leave the election, whether the building above the foundation ſhall be of brick or ſtone, and as the coſt and charges of thoſe materials vary, it is expected, that a correſponding difference will be made in the terms offered.

The foundation of the Light-Houſe is to be of ſtone, and ſunk to the depth of thirteen feet below the water table, over the top of which the pavement is to be laid. The diameter thereof is to be twenty ſeven feet ſix inches, with a vacancy of about nine feet in the centre.

The diameter of the baſe is to be twenty ſix feet, at which place the thickneſs of the walls is to be ſix feet. The height from the bottom of the water table to the top of the ſtone work is to be ſeventy two feet, where the diameter is to be ſix feet ſix inches, and the thickneſs of the walls three feet. The form is to be an octagon, having three windows in the eaſt, and four in the weſt. If it be built of brick, it is to be faced with the glaſſy kind, if of ſtone, it is to be faced with hewn or hammer-dreſſed ſtone.

On the top of the ſtone work is to be a floor of joiſts, bedded therein, planked over and covered with copper, extending about two feet eight inches beyond the wall, thereby forming an eve, which is to be finiſhed with a cornice, the whole having a deſcent from the centre ſufficient to throw off the water.

The lanthorn is to be ſupported by eight poſts of wrought Iron of three inches ſquare and twenty feet in length, ten feet of which are to be wrought into the ſtone wall on the inner part at each corner. The diameter of it is to be ten feet, leaving a platform on the outſide thereof of about ſix feet in width. All the work above this is to be of iron and copper. The lanthorn is to be ten feet high, having a ſemicircular roof of five feet more, with iron rafters covered with copper. The whole ſpace between the poſts ſupporting the lanthorn, is to be occupied by the ſaſhes, which are to be made of iron, each ſaſh is to have twenty-eight panes of glaſs, twelve by fourteen inches. One of the ſaſhes on the ſouth weſt ſide is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out upon the platform, from the outer part of which to the roof of the lanthorn is to be a frame of iron covered with a net work of ſtrong braſs wire, to preſerve the glaſs from injuries by hail and flights of birds in the night.

The rafters of the lanthorn are to be well faſtened to an iron hoop, over which is a copper funnel, through which the ſmoke may paſs into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons. This head is to be ſo placed as to be turned by a large vane on the ſpire above it, that the hole for venting the ſmoke may always be to the leeward. Eight dormant ventilators of ſix inches diameter are to be fixed in the roof of the lanthorn.

A cloſe ſtove is to be provided and fixed in the lanthorn, which is to be furniſhed with eight lamps, each capable of containing ſix quarts, hung in two tiers over each other tranſverſely. There are to be ſix flights of ſtairs to aſcend to the lanthorn, the entrance to which is to be by a door covered with copper. The building is to be furniſhed with two conductors, to ſecure it from the effects of lightning.

A frame houſe is to be built for the keeper, twenty feet ſquare, two ſtories high, with a frame kitchen; the whole to be finiſhed with lath and plaiſter.

A vault for the ſtorage and ſafe keeping of the oil is to be built of ſtone at a convenient diſtance, twelve feet wide, and twenty in length. It is to be arched, and covered with earth or ſand, over which a ſhed is to be built, and it is to be furniſhed with eight ſtrong cedar ciſterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons of oil. The entrance is to be ſecured by a ſtrong door.

Good ſecurity for the faithful performance of the contract will be expected. Payments on account will be made at proper ſtages of the work, and the balance will be paid on its completion: or, if a ſuitable difference ſhould be made in the terms, caſh will be advanced for the purchaſe of materials and proviſions.

☞ *The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to inſert this.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 9, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day, by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under ſuch regulations as the Preſident of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

(The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two Months.)

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the firſt of May next.

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceaſed; it has ſeven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole Houſe—a convenient out-Houſe in the rear, with a Coach-Houſe, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of MANGLE MINTHORN
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Stage Office, City Tavern,
Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Propoſals for printing this paper ſtipulated, that it ſhould "*be publiſhed at the ſeat of the federal government*:"—Purſuant to this engagement, "THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES" will, from the beginning of NOVEMBER next, be publiſhed at PHILADELPHIA.

The Subſcribers, who may pleaſe to continue their patronage of the Publication, will be ſupplied from Philadelphia as ſoon as poſſible after it is out of the preſs, on the preſent terms.

☞ *To be let, from 1ſt November, THE HOUSE in which the Editor now lives:—A good ſituation for a Boarding-Houſe—being formerly occupied in that buſineſs.*

☞ *Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon may be had of the Editor.———Price 1ſ7.*